

THIRD EDITION

MEXICO.

Interesting Letter from President Juarez.

HE IS SANGUINE OF OUSTING MAXIMILIAN.

The Moral Support of the United States the Great Reliance of the Liberals.

Commerce at Vera Cruz Monopolized by French Army Traders.

Lavish Extravagance of Maximilian and His Favorites.

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Inefficiency of the Foreign Mercenaries - The French Troops Alone to be Relied On.

LIBERAL SUCCESSES IN TAMAULIPAS

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Letter from President Juarez.

EL PASO, December 28, 1865. - My Dear Sir: I have received your favor of the 12th of October, in which you acknowledge receipt of mine of 17th of August, and in which you inform me that you are not ready in your hands, the one I sent you in November, announcing the withdrawal of the French from Chihuahua and other points on this frontier, and my departure for the capital of this State, which occurred on the 20th of that month. A few days afterwards, however, and without our being able up to the present time to learn the object of so many marches and countermarches, the enemy again commenced a new expedition to occupy the territory which took place on the 11th. On the 9th I left there, and on the 18th arrived here without incident.

By these movements the enemy has in no way improved his situation; he is only consuming his last resources and demoralizing his forces. With the attitude of the Government of the United States has lately assumed, Maximilian has now not the slightest probability of cementing his so-called throne. He must see very clearly that even should he arrive at the conquest of the country, he would have to use his forces even to the utmost limits of the republic, and destroying the National Government, which, however, will never take place, the United States will never permit him to consolidate his power, and his victories will have counted for nothing.

This certain result is already the conviction of all; it has augmented the increasing discouragement of our opponents, and has reanimated the public spirit on our side to such an extent that, in my judgment, without the consent of the United States taking any direct part in our war, we shall ourselves alone be able to obtain the definitive triumph of the cause of the national independence. Such is my desire, and to such result all my efforts are directed. Although Napoleon, from his pride, and the habitual depreciation with which he has treated us, may not be ready to propose terms, yet the time is soon coming when he will be glad to accept those we proposed before the war. For ourselves, we will neither propose nor accept anything, absolutely nothing, which in the slightest degree can imply any recognition of the intervention or that may be contrary to the honor and dignity of the country. We will take a little patience, and the time will soon come when you can return to our country, free at last from all its oppressors. Truly your friend, BENITO JUAREZ.

VERA CRUZ, January 20. - Among the merchants of this place, as elsewhere, there are persons of different political opinions; but with the exception of the French houses all are open in their expressions against Maximilian and his miserably managed Government. The multitude of vessels-of-war and commerce which enter and arrive at this port, and the cars which pass through the city, and which are constantly arriving and departing, make so much stir that you might think Vera Cruz a place of real commercial importance. But all this is delusive.

Nearly all the effects that arrive are for the French army, and are a drain upon the country instead of yielding it benefit. These effects pay no duty, and the French merchants connected with the army, under the guise of this privilege, are doing the most scandalous contraband trade that has ever been seen in this or any other country. For the discharge of vessels that do not carry the French flag there are a thousand difficulties placed in the way. The wharf is very limited in its capacity, and is not over three hundred feet in length by thirty in width. Of this nearly all is monopolized by the French for the discharge of their goods. The ordinary commerce has scarcely any space at all.

When there are many vessels discharging their ridiculous mole or wharf is quite insufficient for ordinary purposes, so you can imagine what are the inconveniences to the regular trade under the present time. The same can be said with regard to the transportation hence to the interior. Everything is monopolized by the military and the French, and the charge by the railroad for the twenty leagues hence to Paso del Macho is so great that the French are petitioned for the wagons to be allowed to come down to Vera Cruz, as formerly; but this has been peremptorily refused by the military authorities.

With regard to Maximilian and the court, we have constantly the most ridiculous accounts. All seem the veriest farce. Carlotta asked for General Bazaine the little sum of \$600,000 for her journey to Yucatan, which she procured; but the modest request of Maximilian for a single million of dollars, to expend on the repairs of his castle, he has recently purchased in Europe, was refused. How thin the veil that covers all these proceedings! Do they think the people do not know where the money comes from that is distributed with so lavish a hand on these journeys, all under the guise of the personal charity of these Austrians, who are fattening on the toll and the blood of poor Mexico? In the Palace at the city of Mexico there are now no longer any public offices. You know the immense size of that edifice, yet all is wanted for the court and its hangers-on.

Consequently the various ministries, with their subordinate offices, have all had to be removed to other buildings, which have been purchased for that purpose from French subjects, who purchased them at the sale of the church property. Such is the economy of this "highly

THE "SHENANDDAH" AGAIN.

Letter from Captain Waddell - His Plea of Ignorance of the Restoration of the Union - The Terror of His Officers - The Voyage to England.

A gentleman of this city has received a letter from Captain Waddell, formerly in command of the cruiser Shenandah, dated December 27, Waterloo, near Liverpool, from which we are permitted to make such extracts as may be of interest to the general public.

The Captain appears to feel bitter disappointment over the result of the war. He says that the South has played false to her cause - he has very little respect for her - he does not believe she is in earnest - she will again take the field, and he will be ready to meet her. I am now in exile, but far from being a ruined man, I won't go to sea any more if I can help it. The feeling shown toward me through the restriction placed on my wife is decided. It is just the feeling I feel, though, I think, to be humiliating to the nature of man. I have written her to release her bondsman, and inform the Government that she owes her allegiance to her husband. As my case now stands, I do not think the honor worth the paper it is written on. In a court of law, I know it would fail.

You have seen Mr. Welles' report, I suppose? He does me justice when he writes that I was my own master when I left her. He was a prisoner. He writes that I continued "cruising against unarmed whale ships when I knew that the armies of the South had surrendered." The facts are these: -

After reaching Behring's Sea I captured the ship William Thompson and her crew. Both had left San Francisco in April last. These captures were made about the 23d of June, and from each I received San Francisco papers. These papers professed to have the correspondence between Generals Lee and Grant, concerning the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. I stated that Mr. Davis and Cabinet were in Danville, to which the Confederate Government had been removed, and that Mr. Davis had issued a proclamation informing the Southern people that the war would be carried on with renewed vigor.

I was made possessor of as late news by these two captors as any the whalers had, and I continued my work until it was completed in the Arctic Ocean on the 28th of June, when I had succeeded in destroying or dispersing the New England whaling fleet. I left the Arctic on the 28th of June, and shipped from some of the whalers eight men on that very day - men of intemperate habits, but trained soldiers. It is not to be believed that those men would have taken even the name of the Shenandah if they believed the war ended.

After leaving Behring's Sea, I fell in with no vessel until I communicated with the British brigantine Endeavour, from San Francisco 24 of August, fourteen days, bound for Liverpool. She informed me of the capture of Mr. Davis and a part of his Cabinet; also of the surrender of Generals Johnston, Smith, and Magruder's armies. The Endeavour furnished me with the first time I heard it, and I instantly ceased to cruise, and steered for Cape Horn.

Before communicating with the Barrow, I intended to look into the Gulf of Lower California, and then to await the arrival of a California steamer bound for Panama. The Barrow's news surprised us, and among some of the officers I witnessed a terror which mortified me. I was implored to take the vessel to Australia; that to try to reach a European port would be to compromise the same. The vessel was signed by three-fourths of the officers asking to be taken to Cape Town, arguing and picturing the horrors of capture, and all that sort of stuff. I called the officers and crew to the quarter-deck, and said calmly to them: "I intend taking this ship to Liverpool; I know there is risk to be run, but that has been our associate all this time. We will be sought after in the Pacific and not in the Atlantic."

They supported my views, and they followed a letter from the crew signed by 71 out of 110 - saying they had confidence in me, and were willing, nay, desired, to go with me wherever I thought best to take the vessel. I had, of course, a very anxious time, vainly anxious, because the vessel was so small, and the crew so mutinous. I was very decided with some of them; I had to tell one officer I would be captain or die on the deck, and the vessel should go to no other port than Liverpool. I considered the vessel with complaints and supplications from the officers. The men behaved nobly, and stood firmly to their decision.

When the ship was 400 miles from the Azores, a suspicious-looking vessel was seen, and apparently trying to wait for us to come up with her. It was sunset, the wind very light, and my suspicions being aroused, I steered my course steadily until darkness closed upon us, and then I wore ship and stood south-west till steam came from the vessel. I considered the vessel a banked fire ship parting with the Barrow. It took two hours to get up steam; when it was ready, I fired six shots, steered east for sixteen miles, and hauled on my course, steaming for 100 miles. I believe she was a Yankee cruiser. She was only six miles off when night came on, but I evaded her successfully.

The Shenandah, under sail, is a sixteen-knot vessel; under steam, nine knots; a fine sea craft. She ran from the Arctic to Liverpool in one hundred and thirty days; from the line on the Pacific side to the Atlantic, she ran from the Cape to the line on the Atlantic in twenty-six days; and from the line to Liverpool in twenty-four days. Two of my crew died of disease when near Liverpool; otherwise nothing happened to mar our cruise; no accident occurred during the cruise.

So ends my naval career, and I am called a "pirate!" I made New England suffer, and I do not regret it. I cannot be condemned by any honest thinking man. I surrendered the vessel to the British Government, and all are unconditionally released. My obstinacy made enemies among some of the officers, but they now inwardly regret their action in the Cape Town affair.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S AFRICAN EXPEDITION. - The Times of India of the 28th December says: - "Dr. Livingstone intends soon to proceed to Zanzibar by the Thule, which, we believe, is to be presented to the Sultan by the Government. Two youths of the Awa tribe, from the interior of Africa, whom he placed in the Royal Assembly's institution about eighteen months ago, were on Sunday last baptized by Dr. Wilson, after they had made, in English, an intelligent profession of the reception of Christianity. They return to their native country with Dr. Livingstone, who will be accompanied by one or two African youths from the Church Mission at Nasik."

THE ITALIAN ARMY. - The Italia gives the following particulars of the strength and cost of the Italian army during the last five years: - In 1861 the army consisted of 231,617 men, costing 287,663,392 francs; in 1862, of 283,813 men, costing 290,215,866 francs; in 1863, of 290,316 men, costing 250,763,879 francs; in 1864, of 290,346 men, costing 256,085,455 francs; and in 1865, of 253,275 men, costing 193,490,102 francs. In the budget for 1866 the expenses of the army are put down at 186,385,519 francs, which sum the Government now proposes to reduce to 180,000,000, the army being reduced to 223,000 men.

There are now nine thousand shoemakers in New York.

NASHVILLE.

Destructive Fire - Great Fenian Celebration - Sweeney and Roberts Expected - Fatal Accident - Cumberland Oil Region.

NASHVILLE, February 12. - The river is rising, with four feet flush on the shoals. There was a heavy rain last night and yesterday. Cotton is dull; the highest price is 34 cents. There were no shipments to-day.

A fire occurred on Saturday night at the store of Driver & Brown, in Public square, damaging the stock to the amount of \$30,000.

The great Fenian ovation comes off here to-morrow. General Sweeney and President Roberts are expected to address the Brotherhood.

A man named Whitney was probably fatally injured last night, on the Northwestern road, while passing from one car to another, by being struck by a projection of a bridge.

The Press and Times says that Banksville, the centre of the oil regions on the Cumberland, is becoming very populous, and that stores, dwellings, and drinking saloons are springing up, and it has all the fast features of a California gold town.

The Tennessee and Cumberland Oil and Mining Company have struck a vein of oil, consisting of thick syrup. It is used for the lubrication of machinery.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT LAWYER - MOVEMENTS OF GENERALS - CELEBRATION OF MR. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY IN LOUISVILLE - SENTENCE OF A NOTED GUERRILLA.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, February 12. - Charles Ripley, one of the most eminent lawyers of Kentucky, died this morning, of erysipelas.

Colonel W. H. Coyle, Judge Advocate of the Department of Kentucky, has left for the Dry Tortugas, via New Orleans with a guard and seven prisoners, convicted by Military Commission, and sentenced to be confined at the Tortugas. The ill-health of Colonel Coyle, superinduced by arduous service, has rendered this relaxation necessary. Colonel Coyle will resume his duties on his return.

General Fisk, of the Freedmen's Bureau, arrived this morning, en route for Frankfort, to meet a Committee of the Legislature, and while here received a telegram announcing the death of a member of his family and the dangerous illness of his wife, and immediately left for St. Louis.

General Palmer leaves for Nashville to-morrow, to confer with General Thomas respecting affairs in this department.

The National Soldiers' and Sailors' League celebrated President Lincoln's birthday by a procession and speeches, and at Turner's Hall they were addressed by General Palmer and Mr. Wolf.

The Military Commission, in the case of one-armed Berry, the guerrilla, have found him guilty of eleven separate murders, and have sentenced him to be hanged. General Palmer has approved the findings of the Commission, and has fixed March 3d for Berry's execution.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

RESOLUTIONS IN THE MAINE LEGISLATURE. - AUGUSTA, Maine, February 13. - The following resolutions were introduced into the House branch of the Maine Legislature to-day by General Shepley, of Portland, in relation to equality of civil and political rights: -

Resolved, That the grand result of a truly republican Government can never be fully attained until equality of civil and political rights be permanently secured, irrespective of differences of race or color.

Resolved, That so long as the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State, on account of race or color, none therein of such race or color should be included in the basis of the United States; and we approve of the efforts of the Senators and Representatives from this State, in Congress, to secure such an amendment of the Constitution as would effect this result, believing that the tendency, and hoping that the ultimate effect of the amendment, if adopted, would be to secure equality of political as well as of civil rights for all.

The Committee on Federal Relations, to which was referred a resolution in relation to the crime of treason and the punishment of traitors, have reported that as, in their opinion, no expression of the views of this Legislature is required to hasten the action of the Executive authorities of the United States on the subject of said resolution, it ought not to pass. The report was accepted.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. - NEW YORK, February 13. - The steamer Peruvia has arrived here from Portland.

BOSTON, February 12. - The ship Hamlet, Captain Stevens, from Calcutta for Boston, with a valuable cargo of East India goods, went ashore last night in a thick fog on Nauset beach, Cape Cod, and will be a total loss. Her back is broken, and she is full of water. The crew were all saved. The Hamlet was a 750-ton ship, built in 1851, and was owned by W. C. Rogers & Co. A large portion of her cargo was consigned to Israel G. Whitney, of Boston.

The United States revenue cutter Pauline, ashore on Cape Cod, got off last night without damage.

The steamer Kossuth, of New York, which was ashore on Point Allerton bar, got off last night, and anchored in Hull gut.

NEW YORK, February 13. - Arrived, steamers L. o. Savannah, 9th instant, Star of the Union, New Orleans, 4th instant.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, February 13.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS. - During the week ending on the 10th instant, the disbursements of the Treasury Department amounted to \$4,407,982.37. During the same period the Department issued certificates of indebtedness amounting to \$510,000, and redeemed old ones to the amount of \$3000.

INTERNAL REVENUE. - The receipts from Internal Revenue last week amounted to the large sum of \$4,771,115.00.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY. - The total National Bank currency issued last week was \$1,756,390. The total issued up to date is \$253,116,390.

LAND OFFICE STATISTICS. - Recent returns to the General Land Office show that at Detroit, Michigan, 5987 acres were taken up in the month of January, a portion under the provisions of the Homestead Law, a part consisting of cash land sales, and the rest due in bounty land warrants. At La Crosse, Wisconsin, 4588 acres were entered in the same month under the Homestead Law for actual settlement. At Mayville, California, the cash land sales for December amounted to \$3007, and at Oregon City, Oregon, 2931 acres were taken up for actual settlement under the Homestead Law in the same month.

PERSONAL. - M. J. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., for a long time the chief of the Loan Division of the Treasury Department, has resigned his position, his resignation to take effect on the 15th inst. His successor has not yet been designated.

PAENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. - HARRISBURG, February 13. - Ten petitions favorable to Sunday travel, and four against it, were presented.

Four remonstrances against giving additional privileges to the Lombard and South Streets Passenger Railway were presented.

Mr. Nichols presented a petition from benevolent societies, asking to be allowed to cooperate in the First and Twenty-sixth Wards of Philadelphia.

Mr. Nichols read a bill changing the name of Robert McGaw Wood to Robert McGaw.

Also one exempting from taxation the Children's Hospital, on Twenty-second street.

Mr. Connell read a bill authorizing Andrew Craig, as administrator, to sell certain real estate; also, one authorizing the Coal-Lake Improvement Company to issue preferred stock.

Mr. Ridgway read a bill incorporating the Philadelphia Salt Company.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. - The House is engaged in the consideration of two hundred bills on the private calendar. The following were objected to, and postponed, viz: -

Incorporating the Pequa Valley Railroad; also, the Statington and Hamburg Railroad; also, the Delaware and Susquehanna Railroad.

The Committee to prepare the historical painting of the Battle of Gettysburg consists of Messrs. Kerns, of Philadelphia; Markley, of Montgomery; and Allen, of Warren.

Mr. Davis read a bill requiring cutters of ice to leave one hundred feet near any river bank to protect skaters.

The act requiring dams on the Susquehanna to be altered so as to allow silt to pass up, was objected to, and postponed.

Mr. Rindman objected to the act allowing the act of Philadelphia to sell her loans below par, and it was postponed one week.

Acts making printed copies of ordinances evidence in Court, and incorporating the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway, were passed.

Mr. Freeborn called up the act incorporating the National Union Club, which was passed.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

GENERAL LEE - SHIPWRECK - THE MOUNT HOPE CASE - POCKET PICKED, ETC. - BALTIMORE, February 13. - The Rebel General Lee attended St. Paul's Church here last Sunday. Very few knew of his presence in the city. He sought retirement.

A despatch to the underwriters here announced the total loss of the schooner James H. Cator, off the coast of North Carolina, and all on board.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Tuesday, February 13, 1866.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, but prices were unsettled and drooping. Catawissa Railroad continues the most active on the list; about 3500 shares of preferred sold at 36 3/4; the former rate a decline of 1/4; Reading Railroad sold at 50 1/2 to 50 1/4, an advance of 1/4; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55 1/2, a decline of 1/4; Norristown at 54, and Elmira preferred at 39 1/2, 1/4 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 31 1/2 for Little Schuylkill; 36 1/2 for North Pennsylvania; 60 for Lehigh Valley; 24 for Catawissa common; 26 for Elmira common; 29 1/2 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 1/2 for Northern Central.

In Passenger Railway shares there is very little doing. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 31 1/4, 7 1/4 was bid for Second and Third; 42 for Fifth and Sixth; 34 for Heatonville; 26 for Girard College; and 12 1/2 for Ridge Avenue.

Government bonds continue quiet at about former rates. 6s of 1881 sold at 103 1/2; 10-40s at 94 1/2; and 7-30s at 92 1/2. 103 was bid for old 5-20s. State and City loans are unchanged. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 86 1/2; and new City 6s at 91 1/2.

In Bank shares there is no change to notice. Mechanics' sold at 28 1/2. 294 was bid for North America; 141 for Philadelphia; 121 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 52 1/2 for Commercial; 92 for Northern Liberties; 28 1/2 for Mechanics'; 102 for Southward; 61 for Penn Town; 53 for Girard; 75 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62 for City; 60 for Corn Exchange; and 55 1/2 for Union.

Canal shares are in fair demand. Lehigh Navigation sold at 52 1/2, an advance of 1/4; Schuylkill Navigation common at 23 1/2; and preferred do. at 29 1/2; 114 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 10 for Susquehanna Canal; 32 1/2 for Delaware Division; and 57 1/2 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull and irregular. Ocean sold at 15 1/2 to 15 1/4, a slight advance; and Oak Shade at 2 1/2, no change.

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.

Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 205 S. Fourth street, FIRST CALL.

Table of stock sales including items like 10000 U.S. 5's, 1000 U.S. 10's, 1000 U.S. 7-30s, etc.

PHILADELPHIA GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M. ... 128 1/2; 12 M. ... 128 1/2; 1 P. M. ... 128 1/2.

The New York Tribune this morning says: - "Money is offered among stock houses at 6 per cent. on call, but the banks, as a rule, set 7 per cent., and 5 per cent. is only taken upon Government securities. The demand for gold is very large. The market is very tight. No sales have advanced for the Boston steamers to 107 1/2 to 107 3/4 per cent., with standard drawers. Thus far they are not paid with much freedom, and most of the business for the steamer goes over to Tuesday. The telegraph advises that some very low figures have been made on England at New Orleans as against cotton shipments; as low as 103 per cent. is named in the private telegrams to-day."

The New York Times this morning says: - "The Southern mails are behind, and the bankers in the foreign Exchanges are not disposed to draw on London at the cheap rates of last week, until they have a better supply of bills from New Orleans, Mobile, etc., and the Cotton market assumes more steadiness. The rates have advanced for the Boston steamers to 107 1/2 to 107 3/4 per cent., with standard drawers. Thus far they are not paid with much freedom, and most of the business for the steamer goes over to Tuesday. The telegraph advises that some very low figures have been made on England at New Orleans as against cotton shipments; as low as 103 per cent. is named in the private telegrams to-day."

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

TUESDAY, February 13. - There is a fair demand for prime Cloverseed, but inferior is not wanted; sales of 200 bushels fair and prime at \$7 25 to \$7 50. Timothy is dull; 75 bushels were disposed of at \$4 25. Flax seed comes forward slowly, and meets with a moderate demand at \$3 35 to 35.

No. 1 Querciton Bark is steady at \$23.00 per ton, but there is not much doing.

There is no perceptible change to notice in the Flour Market, and the only sales reported were a few small lots for the supply of the home trade at \$7 75 to 80 for superfine; \$8.30 to 85 for extras; \$8.50 to 90 for Northwestern extra family; \$8.50 to 90 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and \$11.00 to 12 for Government brands, according to quality. No sales of Rye Flour or Corn Meal have been reported.

There is no inquiry for Wheat, except prime quality, which is scarce; sales of 300 bushels good red at \$2 1/2; white ranges from \$2 25 to \$2 50. Rye is dull; we quote at 85c. Corn is in firm demand, but prices have declined; sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 7 1/2 in the city and from store. Oats are dull at 45c. No sales of Barley or Malt.

Whisky continues very quiet; small sales of Pennsylvania at \$2 25 to 30; and Ohio at \$2 27.

In Paris, 4,000,000 francs goes for lighting 30,000 lamps of 200 in the public streets, at the rate of 4000 francs for 30 jets, or 133 francs for each jet.

One account of the recent 7th Regiment ball in New York says the Garden of Eden style of nudity about the bust and shoulders was universally prevalent, and not always with very young ladies, or ladies "fair as alabaster."